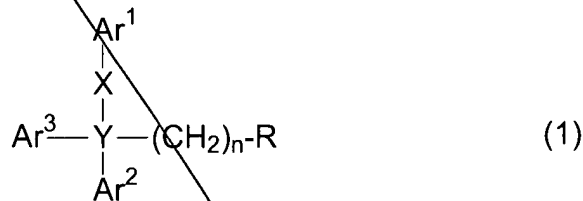


Sub  
Dt  
said method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a chemical compound having selective  $IK_{Ca}$  modulatory activity to said mammal.

2. (Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the chemical compound is a triaryl methane derivative represented by Formula I



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

X is absent, or represent a group of the formula  $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-$ , of the formula  $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{Z}-$  (in either direction), of the formula  $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{CH}=\text{N}-$  (in either direction), the formula  $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{Z}-(\text{CH}_2)_m-$ , or of the formula  $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{CH}=\text{N}-(\text{CH}_2)_m$  (in either direction) or a group of the formula  $-\text{R}'''\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}-$ ;

in which formulas

n and m, independently of each another, represent 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

Z represents O, S, or  $\text{NR}'''$ , wherein  $\text{R}'''$  represents hydrogen or alkyl;

Y represents a carbon atom (C), a nitrogen atom (N), or a phosphorus atom (P), a silicon atom (Si), or a germanium atom (Ge);

$\text{Ar}^1$ ,  $\text{Ar}^2$  and  $\text{Ar}^3$ , independently of each other, represents a partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano,  $-\text{OR}''$ ,  $-\text{SR}''$ ,  $-\text{R}'\text{OR}''$ ,  $-\text{R}'\text{SR}''$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}''$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{R}''$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}''$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{OR}''$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{SR}''$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{SR}''$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}'(\text{OR}'')$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{NR}'(\text{OR}'')$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}'(\text{SR}'')$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{NR}'(\text{SR}'')$ ,  $-\text{CH}(\text{CN})_2$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}''_2$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{NR}''_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}[\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}'' ]_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}[\text{C}(\text{S})\text{R}'' ]_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}[\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}'' ]_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}[\text{C}(\text{S})\text{OR}'' ]_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}[\text{C}(\text{O})\text{SR}'' ]_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}[\text{C}(\text{S})\text{SR}'' ]_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}''$ , and  $-\text{CH}_2\text{SR}''$ ;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula  $-\text{OR}'$ ,  $-\text{SR}'$ ,  $-\text{R}''\text{OR}'$ ,  $-\text{R}''\text{SR}'$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}'$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{R}'$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}'$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{OR}'$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{SR}'$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{SR}'$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}''(\text{OR}')$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{NR}''(\text{OR}')$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}''(\text{SR}')$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{NR}''(\text{SR}')$ ,  $-\text{CH}(\text{CN})_2$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}'_2$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{NR}'_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}[\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}']_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}[\text{C}(\text{S})\text{R}']_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}[\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}']_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}[\text{C}(\text{S})\text{OR}']_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}[\text{C}(\text{O})\text{SR}']_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}[\text{C}(\text{S})\text{SR}']_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}'$ , or  $-\text{CH}_2\text{SR}'$ ; or a partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl

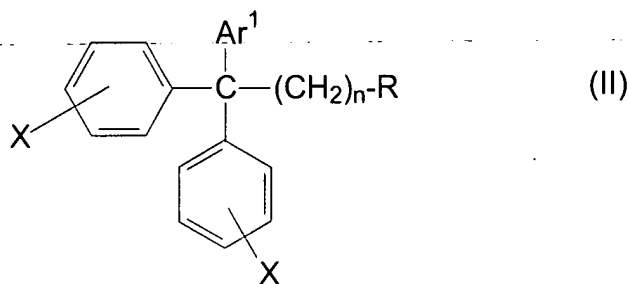
group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR'; and

R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

3. (Amended) The method according to claim 2, wherein the partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene;

and the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6 membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3 oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

4. (Amended) The method according to claim 2, wherein the chemical compound is a triaryl methane derivative represented by Formula II



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

$n$  is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

$Ar^1$  represents a partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano,  $-OR''$ ,  $-SR''$ ,  $-R'OR''$ ,  $-R'SR''$ ,  $-C(O)R''$ ,  $-C(S)R''$ ,  $-C(O)OR''$ ,  $-C(S)OR''$ ,  $-C(O)SR''$ ,  $-C(S)SR''$ ,  $-C(O)NR'(OR'')$ ,  $-C(S)NR'(OR'')$ ,  $-C(O)NR'(SR'')$ ,  $-C(S)NR'(SR'')$ ,  $-CH(CN)_2$ ,  $-C(O)NR''_2$ ,  $-C(S)NR''_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)R'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)R'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)OR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)OR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)SR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)SR'']_2$ ,  $-CH_2OR''$ , and  $-CH_2SR''$ ;

$R$  represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula  $-OR'$ ,  $-SR'$ ,  $-R''OR'$ ,  $-R''SR'$ ,  $-C(O)R'$ ,  $-C(S)R'$ ,  $-C(O)OR'$ ,  $-C(S)OR'$ ,  $-C(O)SR'$ ,  $-C(S)SR'$ ,  $-C(O)NR''(OR')$ ,

$-C(S)NR''(OR')$ ,  $-C(O)NR''(SR')$ ,  $-C(S)NR''(SR')$ ,  $-CH(CN)_2$ ,  $-C(O)NR'_2$ ,  
 $-C(S)NR'_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)R']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)R']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$ ,  
 $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$ ,  $-CH_2OR'$ , or  $-CH_2SR'$ ;  
 or a partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl  
 group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or  
 polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more  
 times with substituents selected from the group consisting of  
 hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl,  
 alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano,  $-OR'$ , and  $-SR'$ ;

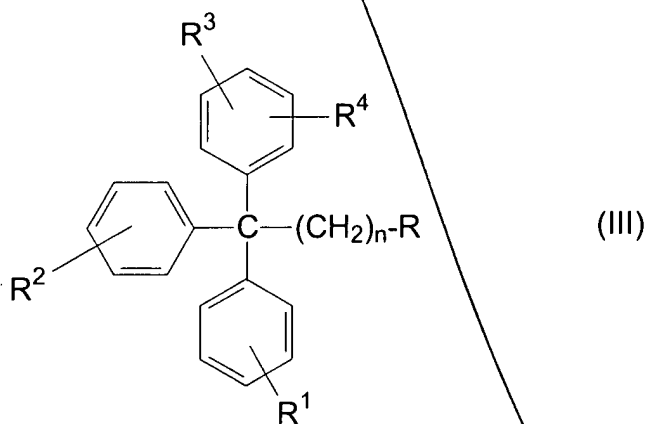
which triaryl methane derivative may further be substituted  
 one or more times with a substituent X selected from the group  
 consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl,  
 cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano,  $-OR''$ ,  $-SR''$ ,  
 $-R'OR''$ ,  $-R'SR''$ ,  $-C(O)R''$ ,  $-C(S)R''$ ,  $-C(O)OR''$ ,  $-C(S)OR''$ ,  $-C(O)SR''$ ,  
 $-C(S)SR''$ ,  $-C(O)NR'(OR'')$ ,  $-C(S)NR'(OR'')$ ,  $-C(O)NR'(SR'')$ ,  
 $-C(S)NR'(SR'')$ ,  $-CH(CN)_2$ ,  $-C(O)NR''_2$ ,  $-C(S)NR''_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)R'']_2$ ,  
 $-CH[C(S)R'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)OR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)OR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)SR'']_2$ ,  
 $-CH[C(S)SR'']_2$ ,  $-CH_2OR''$ , and  $-CH_2SR''$ ; and

$R'$  and  $R''$ , independently of each another, represents  
 hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

5. (Amended) The method according to claim 4, wherein the partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4 diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6 membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

6. (Amended) The method according to claim 2, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula III



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), -CH(CN)<sub>2</sub>, -C(O)NR'<sub>2</sub>, -C(S)NR'<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)R']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)R']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)OR']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)OR']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)SR']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)SR']<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OR', or -CH<sub>2</sub>SR'; or a partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

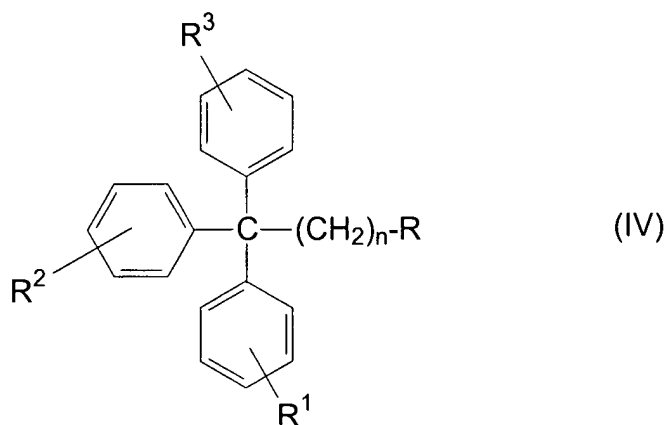
R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup>, independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), -CH(CN)<sub>2</sub>, -C(O)NR"<sub>2</sub>, -C(S)NR"<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)R"]<sub>2</sub>,

-CH[C(S)R"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)OR"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)OR"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)SR"]<sub>2</sub>,  
-CH[C(S)SR"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OR", or -CH<sub>2</sub>SR"; and

R' and R", independently of each another, represents  
hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

7. (Amended) The method according to claim 6, wherein  
the partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic  
aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl,  
biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and  
the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6-membered  
heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting  
of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl,  
isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl,  
1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl,  
pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl,  
pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and  
butyrolactonyl.

8. The method according to claim 2, wherein the triaryl  
methane derivative is represented by Formula IV



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), -CH(CN)<sub>2</sub>, -C(O)NR'<sub>2</sub>, -C(S)NR'<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)R']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)R']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)OR']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)OR']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)SR']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)SR']<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OR', or -CH<sub>2</sub>SR'; or a partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of

hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), -CH(CN)<sub>2</sub>, -C(O)NR"<sub>2</sub>, -C(S)NR"<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)R"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)R"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)OR"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)OR"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)SR"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)SR"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OR", or -CH<sub>2</sub>SR"; and

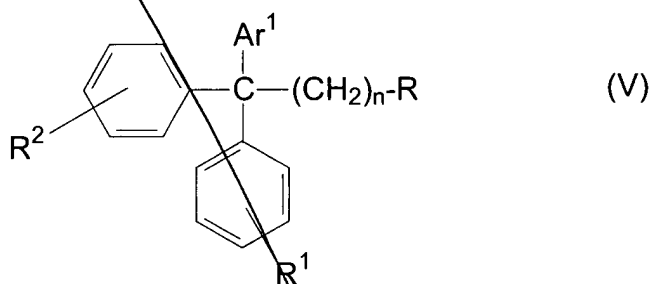
R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

9. (Amended) The method according to claim 8, wherein the partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6 membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl,

pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

10. (Amended) The method according to claim 2, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula V



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

Ar<sup>1</sup> represents a partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"),

$-C(S)NR'(SR'')$ ,  $-CH(CN)_2$ ,  $-C(O)NR''_2$ ,  $-C(S)NR''_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)R'']_2$ ,  
 $-CH[C(S)R'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)OR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)OR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)SR'']_2$ ,  
 $-CH[C(S)SR'']_2$ ,  $-CH_2OR''$ , and  $-CH_2SR''$ ;

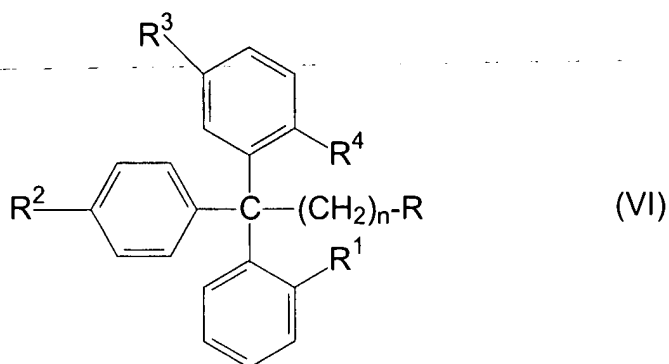
R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula  $-OR'$ ,  $-SR'$ ,  $-R''OR'$ ,  $-R''SR'$ ,  $-C(O)R'$ ,  $-C(S)R'$ ,  $-C(O)OR'$ ,  $-C(S)OR'$ ,  $-C(O)SR'$ ,  $-C(S)SR'$ ,  $-C(O)NR''(OR')$ ,  $-C(S)NR''(OR')$ ,  $-C(O)NR''(SR')$ ,  $-C(S)NR''(SR')$ ,  $-CH(CN)_2$ ,  $-C(O)NR'_2$ ,  $-C(S)NR'_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)R']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)R']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$ ,  $-CH_2OR'$ , or  $-CH_2SR'$ ; or a partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano,  $-OR'$ , and  $-SR'$ ;

$R^1$  and  $R^2$ , independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula  $-OR''$ ,  $-SR''$ ,  $-R'OR''$ ,  $-R'SR''$ ,  $-C(O)R''$ ,  $-C(S)R''$ ,  $-C(O)OR''$ ,  $-C(S)OR''$ ,  $-C(O)SR''$ ,  $-C(S)SR''$ ,  $-C(O)NR'(OR'')$ ,  $-C(S)NR'(OR'')$ ,  $-C(O)NR'(SR'')$ ,  $-C(S)NR'(SR'')$ ,  $-CH(CN)_2$ ,  $-C(O)NR''_2$ ,  $-C(S)NR''_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)R'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)R'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)OR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)OR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)SR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)SR'']_2$ ,  $-CH_2OR''$ , or  $-CH_2SR''$ ; and

R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

11. (Amended) The method according to claim 10, wherein the partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6-membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

12. (Amended) The method according to claim 2, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula VI



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

$n$  is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

$R$  represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula  $-OR'$ ,  $-SR'$ ,  $-R''OR'$ ,  $-R''SR'$ ,  $-C(O)R'$ ,  $-C(S)R'$ ,  $-C(O)OR'$ ,  $-C(S)OR'$ ,  $-C(O)SR'$ ,  $-C(S)SR'$ ,  $-C(O)NR''(OR')$ ,  $-C(S)NR''(OR')$ ,  $-C(O)NR''(SR')$ ,  $-C(S)NR''(SR')$ ,  $-CH(CN)_2$ ,  $-C(O)NR'_2$ ,  $-C(S)NR'_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)R']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)R']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$ ,  $-CH_2OR'$ , or  $-CH_2SR'$ ; or a partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano,  $-OR'$ , and  $-SR'$ ;

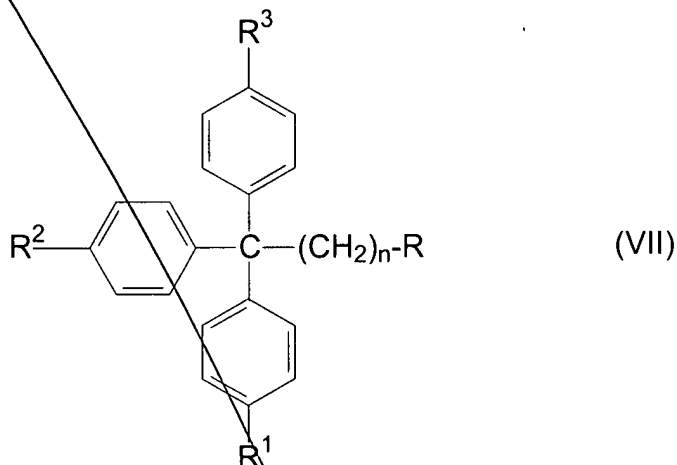
$R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$ , independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula  $-OR''$ ,  $-SR''$ ,  $-R'OR''$ ,  $-R'SR''$ ,  $-C(O)R''$ ,  $-C(S)R''$ ,  $-C(O)OR''$ ,  $-C(S)OR''$ ,  $-C(O)SR''$ ,  $-C(S)SR''$ ,  $-C(O)NR'(OR'')$ ,  $-C(S)NR'(OR'')$ ,  $-C(O)NR'(SR'')$ ,  $-C(S)NR'(SR'')$ ,  $-CH(CN)_2$ ,  $-C(O)NR''_2$ ,  $-C(S)NR''_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)R'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)R'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)OR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)OR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)SR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)SR'']_2$ ,  $-CH_2OR''$ , or  $-CH_2SR''$ ; and

$R'$  and  $R''$ , independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

13. (Amended) The method according to claim 12, wherein the partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6-membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

14. (Amended) The method according to claim 2, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula VII



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), -CH(CN)<sub>2</sub>, -C(O)NR'<sub>2</sub>, -C(S)NR'<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)R']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)R']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)OR']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)OR']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)SR']<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)SR']<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OR', or -CH<sub>2</sub>SR'; or a partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or

polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

Sub  
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R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), -CH(CN)<sub>2</sub>, -C(O)NR"<sub>2</sub>, -C(S)NR"<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)R"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)R"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)OR"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)OR"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(O)SR"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH[C(S)SR"]<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OR", or -CH<sub>2</sub>SR"; and

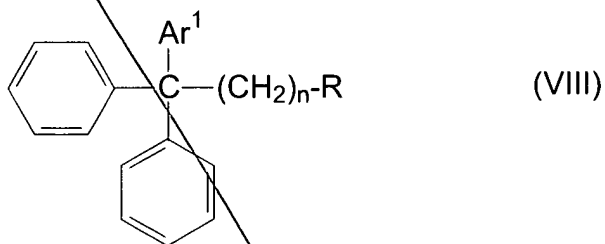
R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

15. (Amended) The method according to claim 14, wherein the partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6-membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl,

pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

16. (Amended) The method according to claim 2, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula VIII



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

$n$  is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

$Ar^1$  represents a partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano,  $-OR''$ ,  $-SR''$ ,  $-R'OR''$ ,  $-R'SR''$ ,  $-C(O)R''$ ,  $-C(S)R''$ ,  $-C(O)OR''$ ,  $-C(S)OR''$ ,  $-C(O)SR''$ ,  $-C(S)SR''$ ,  $-C(O)NR'(OR'')$ ,  $-C(S)NR'(OR'')$ ,  $-C(O)NR'(SR'')$ ,

$-C(S)NR''(SR'')$ ,  $-CH(CN)_2$ ,  $-C(O)NR''_2$ ,  $-C(S)NR''_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)R'']_2$ ,  
 $-CH[C(S)R'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)OR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)OR'']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)SR'']_2$ ,  
 $-CH[C(S)SR'']_2$ ,  $-CH_2OR''$ , and  $-CH_2SR''$ ;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula  $-OR'$ ,  $-SR'$ ,  $-R''OR'$ ,  $-R''SR'$ ,  $-C(O)R'$ ,  $-C(S)R'$ ,  $-C(O)OR'$ ,  $-C(S)OR'$ ,  $-C(O)SR'$ ,  $-C(S)SR'$ ,  $-C(O)NR''(OR')$ ,  $-C(S)NR''(OR')$ ,  $-C(O)NR''(SR')$ ,  $-C(S)NR''(SR')$ ,  $-CH(CN)_2$ ,  $-C(O)NR'_2$ ,  $-C(S)NR'_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)R']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)R']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$ ,  $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$ ,  $-CH_2OR'$ , or  $-CH_2SR'$ ; or a partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano,  $-OR'$ , and  $-SR'$ ;

R' and R'', independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

17. (Amended) The method according to claim 16, wherein the partially or completely saturated mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6 membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

18. (Amended) The method according to claim 2, wherein the compound is (4-chlorophenyl-diphenyl)-carbinol; Ethyl 2-phenyl-2-(1-piperidyl)-phenylacetate; or 1,1,1-triphenylacetone; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate hereof.

19. (Amended) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the disease, disorder or condition relating to immune dysfunction is an auto-immune disease, AIDS, HIV, SCID and Epstein Barr virus associated diseases, parasitic diseases or immune-suppressed disease states.

20. (Amended) The method according to claim 1, said method further comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a conventional immune suppressing agent to said mammal.

C2 21. (Amended) The method according to claim 20, wherein the immune-suppressing agent is Amphotericin, Busulphan, Co-trimoxazole, Chlorambucil, colony stimulating factors, corticosteroids, Cyclophosphamide, Fluconazole, folinic acid, Ganciclovir, antilymphocyte immunoglobulins, normal immunoglobulins, Methotrexate, Methyl prednisolone, Octreotide, Oxpentifylline, Tacrolimus (FK506), Thalidomide, Zolimomab aritox, or the calcineurin inhibitors (protein phosphatase 2B inhibitors).

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C3 24. (Amended) The method according to claim 20, which method comprises simultaneous administration of the chemical compound having selective  $IK_{Ca}$  inhibitory activity and the pharmaceutically effective amount of the conventional immune suppressing agent.

25. (Amended) The method according to claim 24, wherein the immune-suppressing agent is Amphotericin, Busulphan, Co-trimoxazole, Chlorambucil, colony stimulating factors, corticosteroids, Cyclophosphamide, Fluconazole, folinic acid, Ganciclovir, antilymphocyte immunoglobulins, normal immunoglobulins, Methotrexate, Methylprednisolone, Octreotide, Oxpentifylline, Tacrolimus (FK506), Thalidomide, Zolimomab

~~63~~ aritox, or the calcineurin inhibitors (protein phosphatase 2B inhibitors).

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Please add the following new claims:

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~~Sub E10~~ --26. (NEW) The method according to any one of claims 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 or 17, wherein said butyrolactonyl is  $\alpha$ -butyrolactonyl.--

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~~e4~~ --27. (NEW) The method according to claim 19, wherein said auto-immune disease is selected from the group consisting of, e.g. Addison's disease, alopecia areata, Ankylosing spondylitis, haemolytic anemia (anemia haemolytica), pernicious anemia (anemia perniciosa), aphthae, aphthous stomatitis, arthritis, arteriosclerotic disorders, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, aspermiogenese, Asthma bronchiale, auto-immune asthma, auto immune hemolysis, Bechet's disease, Boeck's disease, inflammatory bowel disease, Burkitt's lymphoma, Chron's disease, chorioiditis, colitis ulcerosa, Coeliac disease, cryoglobulinemia, dermatitis herpetiformis, dermatomyositis, insulin-dependent type I diabetes, juvenile diabetes, idiopathic diabetes insipidus, insulin-dependent diabetes mellis, auto-immune demyelinating diseases, Dupuytren's contracture, encephalomyelitis, encephalomyelitis allergica, endophthalmia

phacodanaphylactica, enteritis allergica, autoimmune enteropathy syndrome, erythema nodosum leprosum, idiopathic facial paralysis, chronic fatigue syndrome, febris rheumatica, glomerulo nephritis, Goodpasture's syndrome, Graves' disease, Hamman-Rich's disease, Hashimoto's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, sudden hearing loss, ensoneural hearing loss, hepatitis chronica, Hodgkin's disease, haemoglobinuria paroxysmatica, hypogonadism, ileitis regionalis, iritis, leucopenia, leucemia, lupus erythematosus disseminatus, systemic lupus erythematosus, cutaneous lupus erythematosus, lymphogranuloma malignum, mononucleosis infectiosa, myasthenia gravis, traverse myelitis, primary idiopathic myxedema, nephrosis, ophthalmia symphatica, orchitis granulomatosa, pancreatitis, pemphigus, pemphigus vulgaris, polyarteritis nodosa, polyarthritits chronica primaria, polymyositis, polyradiculitis acuta, psoriasis, purpura, pyoderma gangrenosum, Quervain's thyreoiditis, Reiter's syndrome, sarcoidosis, ataxic sclerosis, progressive systemic sclerosis, scleritis, sclerodermia, multiple sclerosis, sclerosis disseminata, acquired spenic atrophy, infertility due to antispermatozoan antibodies, thrombocytopenia, idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura, thymoma, acute anterior uveitis, and vitiligo.--

--28. (NEW) The method according to claim 19, wherein said AIDS, HIV, SCID and Epstein Barr virus associated disease is selected from the group consisting of Sjorgren's syndrome and virus (AIDS or EBV) associated B cell (lymphoma).--

--29. (NEW) The method according to claim 19, wherein said parasitic disease is Lesihmania.--

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--30. (NEW) The method according to claim 19, wherein said immune-suppressed disease states are selected from viral infections following allograft transplantations, graft vs. Host syndrome, transplant rejection, or AIDS, cancer, chronic active hepatitis diabetes, toxic chock syndrome, food poisoning, or transplant rejection.--

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03 --31. (NEW) The method according to claim 20 or claim 24, wherein the conventional immune-suppressing agent is Cyclosporin.--

--32. (NEW) The method according to claim 19, wherein said disease, disorder or condition is an auto-immune disease.--

--33. (NEW) The method according to claim 32, wherein said auto-immune disease is sclerosis.--

--34. (NEW) The method according to claim 18, wherein said

~~compound is (4-chlorophenyl-diphenyl)-carbinol.--~~